

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received

date entered

1. Name

historic LANCASTER COURT HOUSE HISTORIC DISTRICT (VHLC 51-81)

and/or common N/A

2. Location

street & number Route 3 N/A not for publication

city, town Lancaster n/a vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Virginia code 51 county Lancaster code 103

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See Continuation Sheet #1)

street & number N/A

city, town N/A n/a vicinity of state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lancaster County Courthouse

street & number N/A

city, town Lancaster state Virginia 22503

6. Representation in Existing Surveys (See Continuation Sheet #2)

Historic American Buildings
title Survey Inventory

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date 1958 ☒ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington state DC

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date N/A

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Lancaster Court House is a linear town stretching for about three-quarters of a mile along Route 3 near the geographic center of this Northern Neck county. The historic district comprises a county seat settlement consisting of twenty-two major structures, including a courthouse complex, two former taverns, a church, and a small number of private residences. Particularly impressive are the county buildings which include not only a late antebellum courthouse but also two 18th-century buildings: the former jail and old clerk's office. Lancaster was the first county seat in Virginia to erect a Confederate monument (1872) which still stands on a small green. The residences are primarily wood-frame, late 19th- and early 20th-century structures and retain their front yards and rear fields preserving for the town its intimate scale and rural setting.

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The center of the historic district is marked by the former clerk's office, erected in 1745 with an addition dating to 1833. The original section of the 1½-story building was constructed on a two-step water table in Flemish bond. The brickwork is distinguished by glazed headers as well as a raking course of glazing on the east wall. The building has a box cornice and replacement window frames with 6/6 hung sash. In 1833 the building was extended to the west, the addition also in Flemish bond but without glazing. Rowlock lintels similar to those found on the earlier section are used in the addition. The 1833 section has molded sills and 6/6 hung sash. The building is typical of the form taken by 18th- and 19th-century clerks' offices.

Dominating the village is the courthouse, which was built in 1860-61. The portico dates from a 1937 remodeling at which time the present jail and clerk's office additions were erected. In its present form, the 2-story, 5-course-American-bond structure is similar to a number of Piedmont and Southside courthouses influenced by the temple-form courthouse designs of Thomas Jefferson.

To the east of the courthouse and across the road is the old jail. The original section of Flemish bond was constructed in 1743 with an addition made in three-course American bond in 1820. The structure is sheltered by a continuous gable roof and has irregular fenestration. It now serves as the Mary Ball Washington Museum and Library. Like the clerk's office, the jail is typical of those built in the 18th century, few of which have survived.

Located adjacent to the old clerk's office is the marble Confederate monument erected in 1872 by the Ladies Memorial Association of Lancaster County. The Lancaster monument is in the form of an obelisk with a carved tablet on the north side depicting an angel placing a wreath on a dead soldier. The marble base and fence were added in ca. 1890 when such memorials were popular.

The district contains one church which is located on the eastern edge of the town. The wood-frame, 1½-story edifice was built in 1884 in the Carpenter-Gothic style and is distinguished by its arched windows, fanciful belfry, and board-and-batten siding. The church adds to the village's picturesque 19th-century image.

(See Continuation Sheet #2)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Various Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Lancaster Court House Historic District on Virginia's Northern Neck preserves the quintessential character of the rural Virginia courthouse village. The focal point of the district is Lancaster County's imposing late antebellum courthouse, which, with its 1937 portico and remodeling, recalls the Roman Revival courthouse designs of Thomas Jefferson. The courthouse complex includes the former jail and old clerk's office, both rare mid-18th-century survivors, and an 1872 Confederate memorial believed to be the first such monument erected in Virginia. A ca. 1800 tavern, mid-19th-century post office, Carpenter-Gothic church, turn-of-the-century store, and numerous detached mid-19th-to-early-20th-century dwellings complete the linear village. Virtually free of modern intrusions, the district maintains a visually appealing harmony of scale, color, texture, and materials, all within a larger agrarian setting. The county archives preserve a remarkably complete set of records dating from the formation of Lancaster County in 1651.

RAC

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Lancaster County, one of Virginia's oldest counties, was formed from Northumberland County in 1651. It is one of the few Virginia counties established in the 17th century which has complete records kept since the date of its formation. By 1654 plans were underway for the construction of a courthouse, the justices having met in private residences prior to that time. The exact location of the first court buildings is unknown; however, county records reveal that the builder was William Norgham. It is assumed that the courthouse stood somewhere on the Corotoman River since a county order was issued for "ye building of a courthouse in Corotoman..." and the mention of an "inlett for the new Courthouse."¹ By 1698 there was sufficient opposition to the first location of the courthouse to consider "itt convenient to remove ye courthouse of this county to the townland of Captain William Ball."² This so-called town, established in 1691 by the Virginia Assembly in their efforts to encourage the development of towns in the colony, was located on the western side of the mouth of the Corotoman River and served as the county seat until 1740. The building specifications for this courthouse are among the most detailed descriptions of a courthouse to appear in Colonial court records and are therefore an invaluable source for information of that period. The specifications called for a brick building which in itself was highly unusual for public buildings in rural areas in the 17th century and measured the importance which local residents attached to their courthouse. In 1738 county records again show dissatisfaction with the location of the courthouse and call for its removal to a field near the headwaters of the Corotoman. The courthouse built at this site stood until construction of the present court building in 1860. Part of the jail and part of the old clerk's office date from the mid-18th century.

(See Continuation Sheet #5)

9. Major Bibliographical References (See Continuation Sheet #7)

Board of Immigration. The Northern Neck of Virginia as a Home for Immigrants. New York: Schmidt and Curtis, 1872.
Edward, Richard, ed. Statistical Gazetteer of Virginia and North Carolina, 1855. Richmond, 1855.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 39 acres

Quadrangle name Lancaster, Va.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	8
3	7
1	2
0	0

4	1
8	1
1	6
0	0

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	8
3	7
1	1
8	0

4	1
8	0
8	6
0	0

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8
3	7
1	0
2	0

4	1
8	0
7	6
0	0

D

1	8
3	7
0	7
5	0

4	1
8	0
9	2
0	0

E

1	8
3	7
0	9
0	0

4	1
8	1
5	0
0	0

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification The western boundary of the Lancaster Court House Historic District is located at the junction of Routes 3 and 600 and encompasses the western property lines of lots #105 and #81; the eastern boundary is formed by the eastern property lines of lots 99, 100 and 90; the southern boundary line follows the rear (southern) property

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries (See Continuation Sheet #7)

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

organization Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission date January 1983

street & number 221 Governor Street telephone (804) 786-3144

city or town Richmond state Virginia 23219

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☒ state ☐ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

H. Bryan Mitchell, Executive Director
title Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

date JAN 18 1983

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation sheet #1

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4. OWNERS OF PROPERTY (Arranged by lot numbers indicated on tax map included with this nomination -- Map 1 of 3)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 81. Grace W. Pierce
Lancaster, VA 22503 | 91A. Lancaster County
Lancaster, VA 22503 |
| 82. Lancaster County (Courthouse)
Lancaster, VA 22503 | 99. Trinity Church
Lancaster, VA 22503 |
| 83. Bertha G. Giese
Lancaster Hotel
Lancaster, VA 22503 | 100. Christ Church Parish, Trustees
c/o Trinity Episcopal Church
Lancaster, VA 22503 |
| 84. Philip P. Purrington, Jr. (Old Post Office
P. O. Box 185 Lot)
Lancaster, VA 22503 | 101. Mrs. Orpha F. Lee
P. O. Box 35
Lancaster, VA 22503 |
| 85. Robert B. Gillions
Mary M. Gillions
Oldhams, VA 22529 | 102. Elizabeth G. Hammock
P. O. Box 188
Lancaster, VA 22503 |
| 86. A. T. Enterprises, Ltd.
c/o Mrs. Ann Parsons
Box 65
Merry Point, VA 22513 | 103. Woman's Club of Lancaster
Lancaster, VA 22503 |
| 87. Michael S. and Janet K. Christopher
P. O. Box 99
Lancaster, VA 22503 | 104. Lancaster County
(Courthouse Green)
Lancaster, VA 22503 |
| 88. J. R. Cornwell Estate
Lancaster, VA 22503 | 105. Catherine Chilton
P. O. Box 142
Lancaster, VA 22503 |
| 88A. Anita B. Towle
Merry Point, VA 22513 | 107B. Mary Ball Washington Museum
and Library
P. O. Box 97
Lancaster, VA 22503 |
| 89. Norma C. Marshall
Lancaster, VA 22503 | |
| 89A. Richard M. and Rose P. Pruett
90. P. O. Box 85
Lancaster, VA 22503 | |

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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- (2) Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Survey
1976, 1982 State
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
221 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219

7. DESCRIPTION -- Architectural Analysis

The oldest houses in the town are the ordinary and Lancaster House. The ordinary is a 2½-story, wood-frame, Federal-period residence. The structure has a side-hall plan and a brick exterior end chimney laid in Flemish bond. Stylistic evidence suggests that the ordinary was built ca. 1800. Unlike the neighboring later houses, the building has no front yard but stands directly on the main road. Across Route 3 to the rear of the green is Lancaster House, a five-bay, two-story, frame dwelling built in the late-Federal style. The house has been altered, and its present small pedimented portico may be a later alteration.

A two-story, end-opening frame barn and a small wood-frame shed both dating to the early 20th century constitute the outbuildings associated with the Lancaster House. The town contains a number of detached residences that vary in date from the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. The buildings are wood-frame, and those on the north side of Route 3 tend to be closer to the road than those on the south side.

In addition to the residences, the district contains a few commercial buildings. Adjacent to the courthouse is a 1½-story, wood-frame structure that today serves as a law office. The structure is believed to be an antebellum post office. The James H. Giese Store and residence is located to the east of the present law office. The building dates to ca. 1900 and is the town's most prominent commercial structure.

As land use around the district is primarily agricultural, density is very low. Topographically, the area is flat with houses located on large lots which front or side large fields. Included within the district boundaries is open space farmland sufficient to represent the rural character of Lancaster.

Inventory: Below is an inventory of the twenty-five structures comprising the Lancaster Court House Historic District. There is one noncontributing element in the district. The number at the end of each inventory entry corresponds to the sketch map of the district included with this nomination -- Map 2 of 3. The noncontributing structure is marked by an asterisk and was determined so because it does not conform to the rest of the district in style or materials.

SOUTH SIDE:

(Trinity Church): wood frame (board-and-batten siding); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 1 bay (front); 1-story, center-bay porch. Church. Late 19th century. 1884. Map #1.

(See Continuation Sheet #3)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

ROUTE 3

SOUTH SIDE:

Wood frame (aluminum siding); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay screened porch. Detached house. 1880s. Map #2.

Wood frame; 2 stories; cross gable roof plus domical roof on north bay (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch with columns supporting sloping roof. Detached house. Queen Anne. 1890s. Map #3 and map #3a (garage).

(Confederate Monument): obelisk with marble base added later. Fenced ca. 1890. 1872. Map #4.

(Clerk's Office): brick (Flemish bond) and water table (stepped); 1½ stories; gable roof (slate); 4 bays. Museum. 1745; 1833. Map #5.

Wood frame; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 4 bays; 1-story, off-center-bay porch with splayed posts. Detached house. Club meeting house. 20th century. Map #6.

(Lancaster House, Mary Ball Washington Museum): wood frame; 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal) with end chimneys; 5 bays; 1-story pedimented portico with dentils and square posts. Detached house (now museum). Late Federal. 1840s. Map #7.

Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal). Barn. 20th C. Map #7a.

Shed and ruins behind Lancaster House. 20th century; 19th century. Map #7b; 7c.

Brick (Flemish and 3-5-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (wood shingle) with end chimneys; 6 bays with connecting hyphen. Jail. Mid-18th & mid-19th centuries. Map #8.

Wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 2 gable dormers; 5 bays; 1-story side porch. Detached house. Cape Cod. 1950s. Map #9.

Wood frame (aluminum); 1½ stories; cross gable roof (composition); 1 gable dormer; 4 bays. Detached house. Cottage. 1940s. Map #10 and map #10a (garage).

NORTH SIDE:

Wood frame (aluminum); 2 stories; cross gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 2-bay porch with bracketed supports, star motif, and splayed posts. Detached house. Romantic Revival. 1880s. Map #11.

(Lancaster County Courthouse): brick (5-course American bond); 2 stories; gable roof (slate); 3 bays; 2-story, 3-bay tetrastyle porch with Tuscan, pedimented portico and half-round window dentils. Government. Classical Revival. 1860/61; remodeled 1937. Map #12.

(See Continuation Sheet #4)

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7. DESCRIPTION -- Inventory (continued)

ROUTE 3

NORTH SIDE:

Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal roof); 3 bays. Commercial. 1840s. Map #13.

Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; slanting flat roof (standing seam metal); 6 bays; 1-story, center-bay screened porch, pedimented. Commercial (store). Ca. 1900. Map #14.

(Job Carter Ordinary): wood frame (shingle); 2½ stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays. Detached house. Late Federal. Ca. 1800. Map #15.

* Brick (stretcher bond); 1 story; gable roof (composition); 3 bays. Commercial (office) 1960s. Map #16. NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENT

Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; gable roof (composition); 5 bays; 1-story, 3-bay screened porch. Bungalow-type. 1920s. Map #17.

Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (composition); 1 bay. Detached house. Vernacular. 1930s. Map #18.

Wood frame (weatherboard); 1 story; gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house (realtor's office). Cottage. 1910. Map #19.

Wood frame (weatherboard); 2 stories; gable roof (standing seam metal); 2 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Romantic Revival. 1860s. Map #20.

Wood frame (weatherboard); 1½ stories; cross gable roof (composition); 3 bays; 1-story, center-bay porch over main entrance. Detached house. Vernacular. 20th century. Map #21.

Wood frame (weatherboard); 2½ stories; cross gable roof (standing seam metal); 3 bays; 1-story, 3-bay porch. Detached house. Vernacular. 1880s. Map #22.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

As with most courthouse sites, a small town evolved in the vicinity of the county seat. Records from the late 18th century indicate that a thriving ordinary operated by Job Carter stood across the street from the courthouse square. A journal of Col. James Gordon refers to a 'ministerial [sic] [minstre]]'play being presented in an ordinary at Lancaster Court House in 1759.³ A large tavern, called the Upper Tavern, stood approximately where the present courthouse is today. The exact location of the 18th-century courthouse is not known; however, a survey drawn in 1809 indicates that it stood just to the east of the old clerk's office on the south side of Route 3.⁴ What is now called Job Carter's Tavern was then a store, shown on the 1809 plat as operated by Mr. Adair. The jail located on the eastern side of the courthouse green has one section dating from the mid-18th century and a second section built ca. 1819 to replace a burned part of the early structure. Also located on the courthouse green is the old clerk's office with its 1833 addition. It served to house the county records from 1845 to 1937 and is now used by the Lancaster County Woman's Club.

By the mid-19th century, the town of Lancaster was known as a "post village" and had several stores. A few dwellings stood in the vicinity of the courthouse, including the Lancaster House, built ca. 1840. Several farm dependency buildings stood on the property of the Lancaster House, and undoubtedly the owner farmed the rolling fields that were adjacent to it. It now serves to house part of the Mary Ball Washington Museum. Also dating from ca. 1840 is the tiny post office building (now a lawyer's office) located just east of the courthouse. The town's beginnings as a postal stop may date to as early as 1791, when one of the residents of Lancaster, tavern operator Job Carter, first paid taxes on a "federal Waggon." By the late 1850s, the county had outgrown its 18th-century courthouse and plans were made for a new building. The county court decided to build the new structure on the north side of the road across from the old courthouse site. The building committee was instructed not only to consider the lowest bid, but also to take into account the use of "quality materials and good workmanship." The courthouse, built by Edward O. Robinson at a cost of \$5400, was completed in April 1861, with the committee reporting that the new courthouse was "a handsome and substantial building."⁵ Saved from the 18th-century structure were the flagstones of the floor and an old chair known as the "High Sheriff's Chair."

Lancaster escaped the ravages of the Civil War; however, it was not until the 1880s that any substantial building took place in the area. Lancaster County, along with other Northern Neck counties, published a booklet in 1872 to encourage immigration into the region. The booklet, entitled "The Northern Neck of Virginia as a Home for Immigrants,"⁶ appealed to people in the Northern states, Canada, and Europe and was apparently promoted by Northern Neck counties that found themselves land rich but labor poor following the Civil War. Among the building activities that took place in Lancaster in the postwar period was the erection of a Confederate Monument on the old courthouse green in 1872. It is purported to be the first such monument erected in Virginia to honor her Confederate dead. Most of the major frame dwellings in the district date from the 1880s and 1890s. One major building erected in this period was Trinity Episcopal Church founded as a mission Sunday School of Christ Church Parish in 1882. The original front portion of the church

(See Continuation Sheet # 6)

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8. SIGNIFICANCE -- Historical Background

was completed in 1884 at a cost of \$500 which was raised by public subscription. During the later years of the 19th century, the present Cornwall House (earlier mentioned as the Job Carter Tavern) was operated as the Lancaster Hotel and catered to visitors to the county as well as those involved in activities of the county court.

Lancaster survived into the early years of the 20th century as a small village. While the large commercial structure east of the courthouse and the small frame cottage on the same side of the road both date to the turn of the century, Lancaster remained basically a rural town with farm buildings and open fields in evidence on its perimeter.

In 1937, the court buildings underwent large-scale renovations. Two substantial wings were added to the courthouse in order to house the jail and the clerk's office. The early jail building became the well-maintained Mary Ball Washington Library and Museum. The addition of a large portico to the front elevation of the courthouse in 1937 has given the building a far more monumental appearance. Other county offices located in the rear of the courthouse are out of view from the road. Several dwellings were built in the period 1930-1970; however, their modest scale and frame construction maintain the general appearance of the district. The Lancaster Court House Historic District remains in the later years of the 20th century a simple, rural courthouse town with structures dating from the mid-18th to the mid-20th centuries, all harmoniously situated along the county's major thoroughfare.

MTP

¹Elizabeth C. Peirce, compiler, Courthouses of Lancaster County. (Privately printed, n.d.), p. 1.

²Ibid. p. 2.

³William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, Volume 11, p. 104. (Richmond: Whittet & Shepperson, 1903).

⁴Lancaster Appeals Book 38, p. 152.

⁵Lancaster Order Book (1859), p. 252; (1861), p. 403.

⁶Board of Immigration. The Northern Neck of Virginia as a Home for Immigrants. (New York: Schmidt and Curtis, 1872).

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

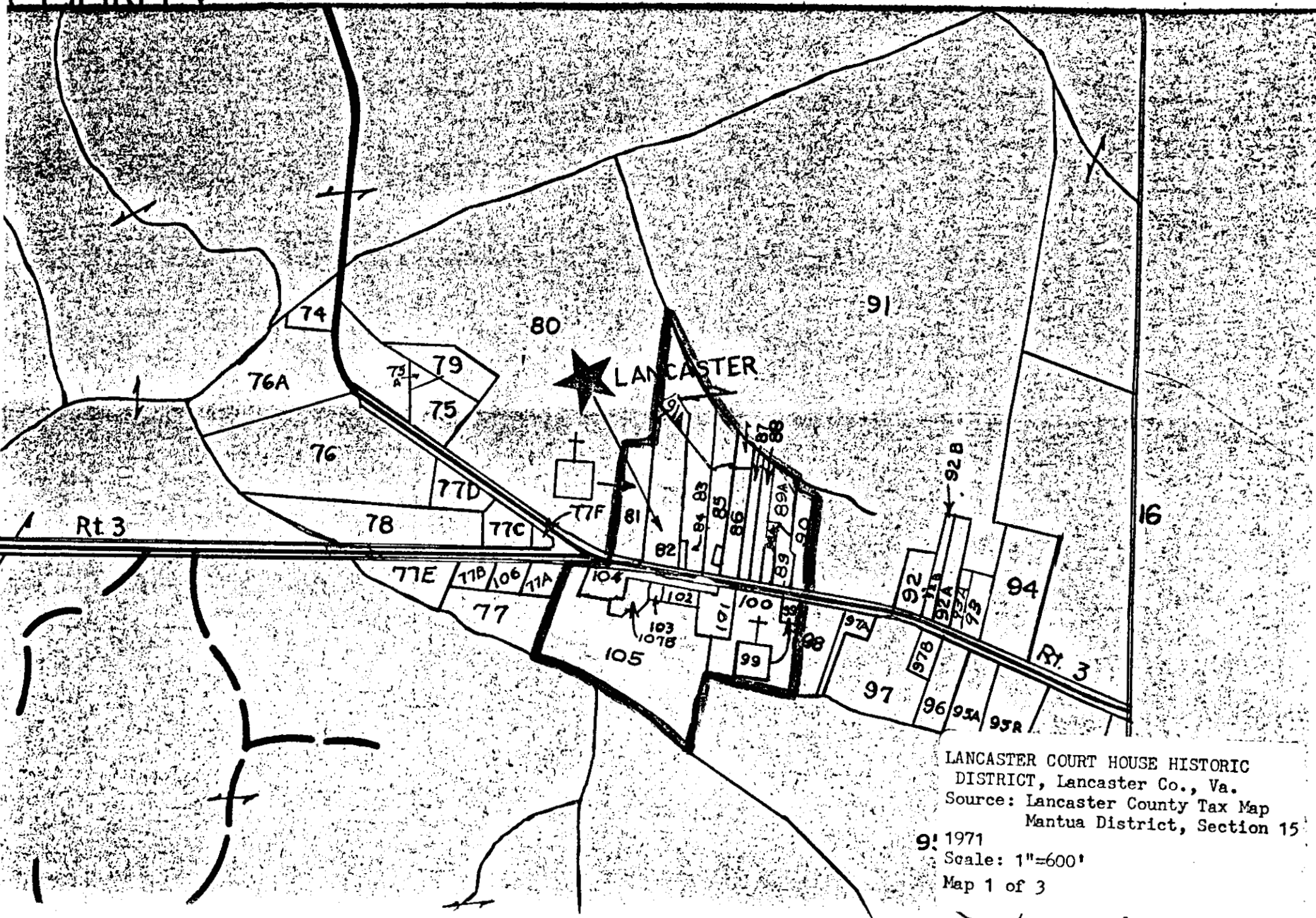
Lancaster County Appeals Book 38, (1809); Land Tax Books, 1782-1820; Order Books, 1858-1861; Personal Property Tax Books, 1782-1820.
Peirce, Elizabeth C. Courthouses of Lancaster County. Privately Printed, n.d.
Street, Elwood. "Old Lancaster County Looks to the Future." Richmond Times-Dispatch, April 26, 1942.
William and Mary Quarterly. 1st Series. Volume 11. Richmond: Whittet & Shepperson, 1903.

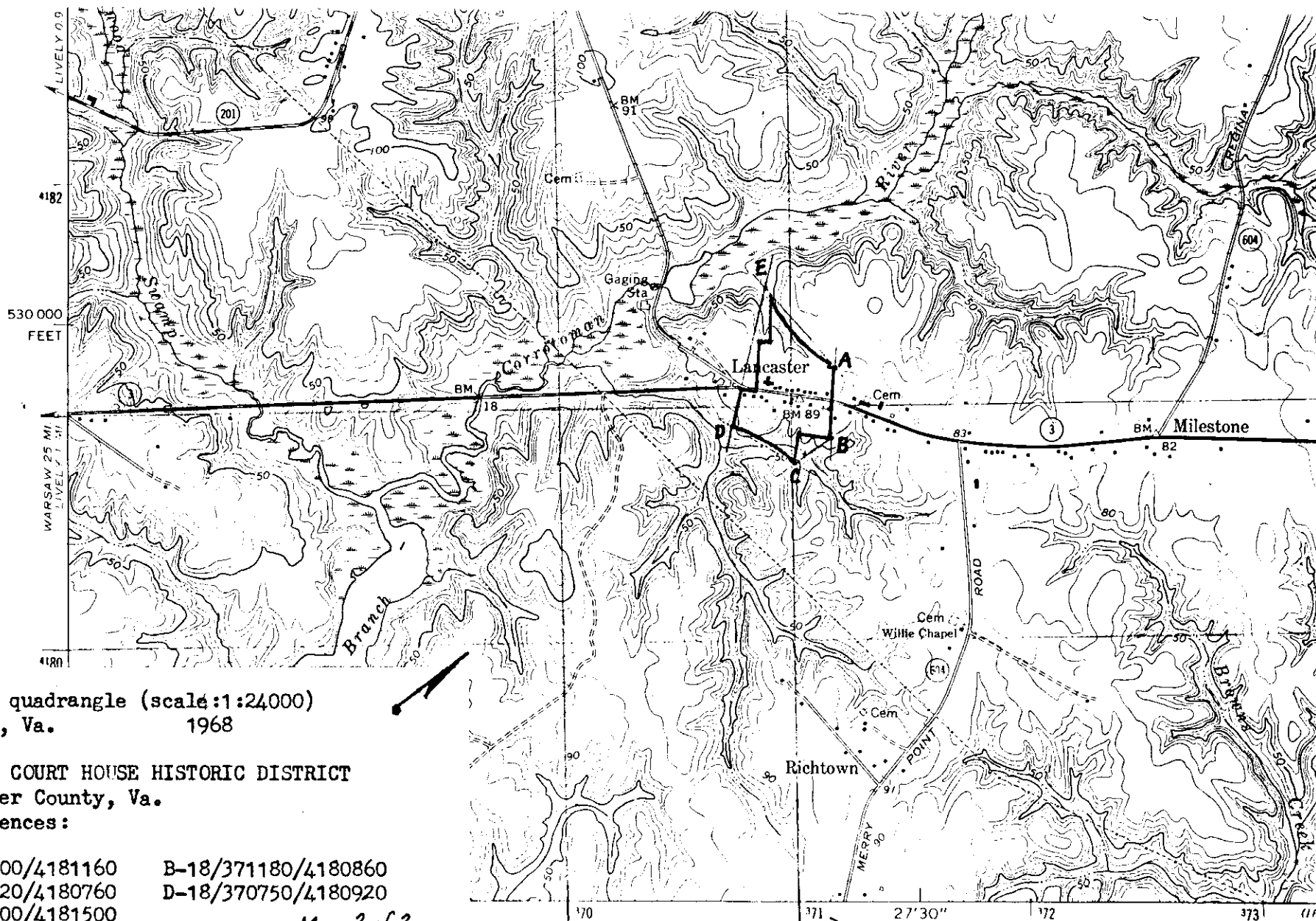
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA -- Verbal Boundary Description (continued) and Justification

lines of lots #100 and 105; the northern boundary line likewise follows the rear (northern) property lines of lots 81 to 90. These lot lines are delineated on Map Section 15, Mantua District, VA State Department of Taxation, Division of Real Estate Appraisal and Mapping (Map 1 of 3 included with this nomination).

Boundary Justification: The boundaries of the Lancaster Court House Historic District have been drawn to include all the buildings that constitute the historic fabric of the town of Lancaster. Also included is the open space behind the Mary Ball Washington Museum house that was formerly a 19th-century farm. The open areas behind the structures fronting on Virginia Route 3 have been included to enhance the rural setting of the town.

COUNTY





URBAN
5059 II NE

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1967. Field checked 1968

Supersedes U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey map dated 1945

Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS Chart 534 (1969)

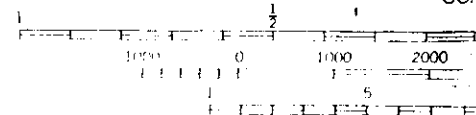
This information is not intended for navigational purposes

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum

10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks.

UTM GRID AND 1968 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR

DATUM IS

DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDING
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS
THE MEAN RANGE OF

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH 1